

The Prevention and Public Health Fund

The Prevention and Public Health Fund was established under Section 4002 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA). Also known as the Prevention Fund or PPHF, it is the nation's first mandatory funding stream dedicated to improving our nation's public health system. By law, the Prevention Fund must be used "to provide for expanded and sustained national investment in prevention and public health programs to improve health and help restrain the rate of growth in private and public health care costs."

The Prevention Fund was created to provide a stable and increased investment in prevention, wellness, and public health activities. The ACA originally authorized increasing amounts for the Prevention Fund for FY 2010 through FY 2014, gradually building from \$500 million authorized for FY 2010 to \$2 billion authorized for FY 2015 and for every subsequent fiscal year thereafter. In February 2012, however, Congress passed into law the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 ("Job Creation Act") that decreased the appropriated amounts for the Prevention Fund by a total of \$6.25 billion over nine years (FY 2013 through FY 2021). The reduction in the Prevention Fund amount was part of a package of offsets enacted to partly cover other costs, which included the extension of unemployment benefits and scheduled cuts to Medicare physician reimbursements. Under the new allocations, the Prevention Fund reaches \$2 billion in FY 2022. Table 1 below shows the amounts appropriated for the Prevention Fund under both the ACA and under current law, which reflects amendments made by the Job Creation Act. While federal legislation determines the appropriation amounts for the Prevention Fund, the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines Prevention Fund allocations. In March and April 2013, FY 2013 funding for the Prevention Fund was further reduced as a result of sequestration, or cancellation of budget resources, as mandated by the Budget Control Act of 2011. Sequestration cut 5.1%, or \$51 million, from the FY 2013 funding level of \$1 billion.

Table 1—Prevention Fund Appropriations under the ACA and as amended under the Job Creation Act

(Dollars in Millions)		
Fiscal Year	ACA ^a	Job Creation Act ^b
2010	500	500
2011	750	750
2012	1,000	1,000
2013	1,250	1,000 ^c
2014	1,500	1,000
2015	2,000	1,000
2016	2,000	1,000
2017	2,000	1,000
2018	2,000	1,250
2019	2,000	1,250
2020	2,000	1,500
2021	2,000	1,500
2022	2,000	2,000
All subsequent fiscal years	2,000	2,000

a. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-148, § 4002(b)

b. Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, Pub. L. No. 112-96, § 3205

c. This number does not reflect reduction through sequestration as required under the Budget Control Act of 2011.

The Prevention and Public Health Fund at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

At the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), strategic use of Prevention Fund dollars is helping our nation achieve the joint goals of improving the health of Americans and restraining the growth in public and private healthcare costs. Investments through the Prevention Fund continue to

support the vital work of state, local and tribal public health agencies throughout our country and are advancing the field overall by supporting innovative evidence-based public health interventions. Such interventions are informing and improving the way that public health work is accomplished, thereby promoting healthier and more productive communities.

CDC's allocation of PPHF funding in FY 2012 was \$809 million, and in FY 2013, it was \$463 million. CDC's strategic approach is to ensure that every Prevention Fund dollar spent attains the greatest possible impact. To achieve this end, some Prevention Fund program dollars are invested jointly with CDC's regular appropriation to maximize the benefit of limited resources. At CDC, the Prevention Fund supports programs and activities throughout the agency that:

- **Improve Public Health Detection and Response** by strengthening public health threat detection and response capacity—our nation's first line of defense against health threats;
- **Prevent the Leading Causes of Death**, including tobacco use prevention and cessation, the Community Transformation Grant program, the Million Hearts™ campaign, and other activities that address the leading causes of death and disability; and
- **Use Information for Action** by improving systems for gathering, analyzing, and communicating health data to inform implementation of effective prevention practices.

Table 2 below illustrates the dissemination of CDC's Prevention Fund allocation, since FY 2010, by these three major categories. Since FY 2010, more than 80% of CDC's Prevention Fund allocation was spent extramurally.

The following links are provided for additional information about CDC programs that are either partially or fully funded by the Prevention Fund.

CDC Programs that Improve Health Detection and Response:

- Healthcare-Associated Infections <http://www.cdc.gov/hai/index.html>
- Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity <http://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dpei/epidemiology-laboratory-capacity.html>
- Emerging Infections Program <http://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dpei/eip/>
- National Public Health Improvement Initiative <http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/nphii/about.html>

CDC Programs that Prevent the Leading Causes of Death:

- Immunization <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/default.htm>
- Million Hearts™ <http://millionhearts.hhs.gov/index.html>
- Tobacco Prevention <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/>
- Community Transformation Grants <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dch/programs/communitytransformation/index.htm>

CDC Programs that Use Information for Action:

- The Community Guide <http://www.thecommunityguide.org/index.html>
- Prevention Research Centers <http://www.cdc.gov/prc/>
- Ambulatory Healthcare Data http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd/namcs_participant.htm
- National Health Interview Survey <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>

For more information about the Prevention Fund across HHS visit:
<http://www.hhs.gov/open/recordsandreports/prevention/>

For Prevention Fund recipient reporting guidance visit:

Table 2 – CDC’s Prevention Fund Allocation (FY 2010-2013)

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH DETECTION AND RESPONSE	77.5	151.95	151.95	102.186
National Public Health Improvement Initiative	50	40.2	40.2	21.663
Public Health Workforce	7.5	25	25	15.609
ELC/EIP Grant Programs	20	40	40	32.424
Healthcare-Associated Infections	0	11.75	11.75	11.75
Environmental Public Health Tracking	0	35	35	20.74
PREVENTING THE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	89.40	391.95	602.05	318.38
Community Transformation Grants	0	145	226	146.34
Chronic Disease Grant Program to States	0	52.2	0	0
Nutrition/Physical Activity Grants	0	0	10	0
Million Hearts™	0	0	0	4.612
REACH Grant Program	0	25	40	0
Tobacco	14.5	50	83	60.302
National Prevention Strategy	0.1	1	1	0.922
HIV Prevention	30.4	0	0	0
Immunization	0	100	190	90.883
ARRA Follow up	44.4	0	0	0
Outreach and Education	0	2	0	0
National Youth Fitness Survey	0	6	0	0
Promoting Obesity Prevention	0	0.75	0	0
Workplace Wellness	0	10	10	0
Let's Move	0	0	5	4
Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding	0	0	7.05	2.5
Viral Hepatitis	0	0	10	0
Diabetes	0	0	10	0
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	0	0	10	0
USING INFORMATION FOR ACTION	24.9	67.0	55.0	42.3
Community Guide	5	7	10	7.378
Health Statistics/Healthcare Surveillance	19.9	30	35	28.514
Public Health & Prevention Research	0	20	0	0
Prevention Research Centers	0	10	10	15.279

CDC TOTAL	191.80	610.90	809.00	462.92
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Figure 1 –

